NEW-YORK CHARTER ELECTION. TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

WHIG NOMINATION: FOR MAYOR,

WILLIAM V. BRADY. The Whig City Convention assembled at Broadway House last evening, and with great har-mony sominated WILLIAM V. BRADY, Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, for Mayor. No better selection could have been made, and if he is not elected It will be simply because some thousands who call

themselves Whigs are too lazy or mean-spirited to go to the polls and vote.

Mr. BRADY has for some years past represented the Fifteenth Ward in the Board of Aldermen with eminent ability and faithfulness. He is a New-York Mechanic of the true stamp-unassuming, but capable, sound in judgment, well acquainted with iness, never an office seeker or popularity-buntor, but a citizen of blameless life and unsullied integrity. His nomination ought to call out a large ote, and we hope it will do so.

Our City Convention has thus, in part, promptly and admirably discharged the duty devolved upon it. They will finish their labors on Monday evening next by the nomination of a good man for Alms-House Commissioner. The Ward Nominating nittees will soon do likewise. Now, Whigs! who have seen how and at what cost our City has been governed for several years past, is it worth while to walk three or four blocks, each of us. to have a change? If all say yes, we shall have it; if one fourth hang back as usual, those who vote will be betrayed rather than fairly defeated. Let each speak to his neighbor, and ascertain how it will be. If a large portion of the Legal Voters are too unpatrictic to vote unless they have some special purpose to subserve, we may as well abandon Liberty as a dream and call for a despot to rule over us. But no !- there must not be a triumph of apathy and indifference among the Whigs this Spring. Let each resolve to do one man's part with heartiness, and a beneficent Triumph awaits

Connectiont.

We fear our Eastern neighbors are unaware of the desperate though quiet exertions now being made to defeat some one or two of their efficient and estimable Representatives in Congress, and that they are unduly confident of victory. We fear especially that TRUMAN SMITH and JOHN A. BOCKWELL are in some danger of defeat, if the Whige of their Districts are not awakened to a tenso of their danger. There are hardly two men In the House whose loss would be more seriously felt by the Whigs than theirs; it would be a disaster which years might not repair. Why will not their Whig constituents who know how faithfully and efficiently they have labored for the publi good resolve to prepare to struggle so as to make success CERTAIN? They can do it if they will; but if they do not try, relying blindly on a vague assurance of their strength, they may awake too late to the surprise and mortification of a defeat. But few days now remain, and these should be devoted to organization and energetic preparation for the contest on Monday next.

As to the State Ticket, we trust there is little danger. The Loco-Foco incumbents were elected last year without a plurality-much less a majority of the People's votes, and we do not believe such another Legislature can be got together as the last. The Whigs have only to look carefully to the choice of Representatives in their several towns, The following in the vote for Congress in the

several Districts last April:

Districts.	Whig.	Loco.	Birney.
1Hartford	5372	5411	316
Tolland	1715	1836	146
Total	7067	7247	462
H New-Haven	4955	3933	207
Middlesex		2272	147
Total	7065	6205	454
III New-London	3363	3315	348
Windham	2102	2342	426
Tetal	5465	5657	774
IV Fairfield	4146	4106	150
Litchfield		3988	418
Total	8205	8094	568
State total		27,203	2,248
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sent from your homes on business in this City or elsewhere ! do not neglect to be home and to rote on Monday next! It may cost you some time and expense, but one vote may save a Member of Congress and perhaps the State Government! Grudge ot a few days or dollars, and record effectively your verdict for Peace, for Freedom, and for National Well-being!

THE ITCH OF PRESIDENT-MAKING .- Scarcely one little month ago, the Editor of the Courier & Enquirer, writing from Washington City, accused The Tribune of a secret partiality for one Tom Corwin of Ohio as the next Whig candidate for President, which he denounced as a sort of misprision of treason, the Whig party (as he alleged) having ined to run Mr. Webster or John McLean or Gen. Scott for next President. The news thus cated being a trifle in advance of the Mails, we waited farther advices, when lo! the last Courser & Enquirer brought us the following :

Courser & Enquirer brought us the following:

"To us, the idea of any President appointing his recessor, has always been one of horror. We have trembled for the consequences to the institutions of our country. But there are exceptions to all general rules; and thank God, although President Polk has virtually combasted Zacrazatan Tarkon his successor to the President Zacrazatan Tarkon his successor to the Presidential chair, the people of the United States, much as they may despise the man who has placed him in semination, will with one accord, promptly, and gratefully respond to it. All the parties and all the politicians in the country, may combine against him; Abolitionism, Fourierism and Radicalism, may unite to cry him down; the North may raily as it pleases upon Wilmot Provisos, and the cry of Staceholder may be uttered from every abolition Press and Abolition throat in the whole Union, but it will not avail. A great generous and grateful people, will unite with one second to place him in the very yeat of him who planued his destruction; and by so doug, they will not only do honor to themselves, but they will once more and we trust forever, hush the cry of sunion, and unite the North and the South in the bonds of fellowship and fraternal love. Honor—lasting honor—to Geosral Tarkon and the Spartan band with which be fought his way to Montercy!"

and As it is all fixed now (by the Courier) that neither Gen. Scott, nor Mr. Webster, nor Judge McLean, any more than 'Tom the Wagoner-Boy,' is to run for President, but that 'Old Rough and Ready' is the man, we will thank the Courier to give us fair notice whenever it is unfixed to be fixed over again. These sharp and rapid turns are apt to jerk people who an't use to them

REVISERS OF LEGAL PRACTICE.-Although We have earnestly desired that DAVID D. FIELD should be one of the Revisers of the Rules of Legal Practice in our State, deeming him eminently capable, and qualified for this service by earnestness of devetion to Legal Reform, as well as long familiarity with the subject, it is no more than justice to say that DAVID GRAHAM, who has been selected from our City Bar, is not only a lawyer of well known dison but (we have every assurance) heartily favorable to the Reforms demanded, and fully rered to enter upon the high trust devolved upon others than Lawyers—and the best of Lawyers— to discharge such a duty as this, and we are confi-dent that Mr. Graham will do one man's share of have never had any confidence in the selection of the work most ably and faithfully. Of his colleagues, we know that Mr. Loomis is a thorough per, and we hope for a Report which will greatly simplify our Legal Practice and reflect hon-

The Whig Nominating Committee adjourn ed to Monday evening next, when they will pro-

Mr. S. E. DENNIS will accept our thanks for ton papers of yesterday morning.

Mr. Webster-Peaceable Surrender of Vera Cruz-Destruction of the Castle of San

From our own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Monday, March 29. An act passed Congress last session, and received the sanction of the President, authorizing the construction of docks at the several navy yards of Pensacola, Philadelphia and Portsmouth, leaving, most properly, to the direction of the Secretary the selection of the place upon which the docks should be constructed. By the terms of the act, the building of a stone dock is precluded. It may be that Congress had repented of the lavish millions it had voted previously to docks of that

The Secretary, unwilling to make his own judgment the arbiter of the merits of the various places of the Floating Docks submitted to his inspection, has determined upon the appointment of a Commission, by whose decision he intends to be This Commission is to be composed of five guided. persons, of whom two will be Commodores in the Navy, two Engineers and one Naval Constructorall eminent in their several professions. It will meet at this city, and there will be submitted for its examination and detetermination all the various information that can bear, directly or remotely, upon

the subject-matter. The appropriate Bareau in the Navy Department is, and for some time has been, engaged in the collection and arrangement of such information: the depth of water at the several yards, the mechanism of the docks and their several capacities—the time required for their complete construc-tion, with various other matter elucidative of the

ties—the time required for their complete construction, with various other matter elucidative of the
purpose proposed, will be early ready for the Commission: so that when it assembles it can devote
itself to an immediate decision—its date, all prepared to its hands. The Commission will be instituted the moment the great mass of facts is digested and properly arranged.

For thus submitting the whole subject to a competent Commission, the Secretary of the Navy is
entitled to much approbation. He has done so, not
to avoid a responsibility he was afraid to encounter, but to obtain from professional men an opinion
upon a subject completely within their jurisdiction.
He has done so, against interested attempts to
prevent the institution of such Commission, previously to the passage of the ect and since. In a
matter of great public concernment, he has deemed
it expedient to advise with skilful and experienced
men, whose service is the public interest: their
decision he will adopt, and on which side soever it
turns, he will be sustained by that public sentiment which he has thus sought to express.

Mr. Webster will not be able to visit his friends
at the North, till after his return from his Southern
tour. He will leave Washington directly for the
South: the precise period of his departure hence

at the North, till after his return from his Southern tour. He will leave Washington directly for the South: the precise period of his departure hence is uncertain. The subject, which has caused his detention here, has been protracted far beyond his expectations, and is yet uncompleted. In a week, however, Mr. Webster expects to be able to commence his journey. He will go first to Hichmond; thence to Charleston; and, keeping the sea-board, arrive at New-Orleans early in May. By the middle of that month he proposes to be in Cincinnatti, which place he will reach by the Mississippi River.

The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday last contains a most structous calumny upon Mr. Webster. It secribes to him language in relation to Mr. Madison, which he never used-sentiments which he never entertained. Neither the words nor the opinions are Mr. Webster's; the whole fabrication is most clumsily designed. To say nothing of the absolute falsehood of the sentiments of the paragraph, no one, acquainted with Mr. Webster's public speeches or private conversation, could for a moment suppose he had used the language therein ascribed to him. If I had the paragraph by me I would insert it entire, to show how recklessly party malignity perpetrates the grossest falsehoods: or how easily party prejudice suffers itself to be duped.

The naragraph alluded to, as published in the

duped.
The paragraph alluded to, as published in the Enquirer, purports to be extracted from an "ex-change paper." But is it not somewhat singular that the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer,—who is a respectable gentleman,—should be so ready to give circulation to such miserable slander, if he knew it to be such? And if he did not, is it not alknew it to be such? And if he did not, is it not almost as singular, that he should be so ignorant,—educated politician as he is,—of the style and language of one of the greatest crators of the country, whose speeches are in almost every library, public or private, the country throughout? It is not improbable that Mr. Webster refutes this wholly gratuitous and groundless attack himself.

It is rumored here that Mr. Secretary Buchanan has received a dispatch from our Consul at Havana to the effect that the City of Vera Cruz has been evacuated by the Mexicans, and taken by our forces under Major General Scott. If this be true you will have received the news in New-York before this time. It is also reported that the Castle of San Juan d'Ullon has been blown up. but whether

you will have received the news in New-York before this time. It is also reported that the Castle of San Juan d'Ullon has been blown up, but whether by the Mexicans or Americans is yet a painful mystery. There may be farther intelligence by the Southers mail. The news received—such as it is—provokes a session of the Cabinet.

Among the distinguished strangers now here, are Thos. W. Newton, the popular member from Arkansas, and Geo. M. Keim, formerly Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, and, at present, Marshal of the Eastern District of that State.

nt Marshal of the Eastern District of that State No Southern Mail-Conduct of the War De-

partment toward Gen. Taylor-Speech of Hon. Mr. Woodworth-Mr. Secretary Walker. From our own Correspondent.

Washington, Monday evening, March 29.
We received no mail from the South this evening, and of course get nothing farther from the Army

I do not hear anything further in relation to the reported capture of Vera Cruz. Too much cannot be said in condemnation of the course the War Department has pursued in en-

couragement of military insubordination in the Ar-The correspondence lately published of Gen. Taylor, brings out this disgraceful fact in bold relief; a spirit of insolent assumption seems to have animated almost every officer of the Volunteersor demi-civil, demi-military class. Major-General Patterson is surprised that the commanding General should treat him with so much unkindness as to refuse him free and unlimited latitude of conduct; his coolness in dispatching one officer to New-Orleans, another to Washington, and others wherever he or they wished, without assent of or communication with the commander of the forces, may excite our surprise, but seems to himself most natural conduct.

He who sets the example of military license cannot complain of imitators, And Maj. Gen. Patterson should not have found fault with Col. Baker for running on, unauthorized, to Washington to draw his pay, as Member of Congress, while in actual commission as Colonel of the Army. It is not inconsistent with the conduct of the War Department, that Gov. and Col. Yell should refuse to drill his men when ordered to do so by his commanding officer; nor is it inconsistent with such conduct that Gov. Horses, and Gov. Reader should direct reofficer; nor is it inconsistent with such conduct that 'Gov. Johnson' and Gen. Brooke should divert recruits intended for the relief of the army under command of Gen. Taylor—recruits most needed in his perilous situation—and order them on expeditions more grateful to their tastes. All this, and much more, is not inconsistent with the tactics of the War Department, but, on the contrary, most correspondent

therewith.

Hear what the gallant and beleaguered old hero says of the reckless intermeddling on the part of agents of the War Department with his duties and his command: Speaking of the diversion of forces intended for

him, by command of Gen. Brooke, &c. he says:

"It is hardly necessary to make any comment upon
the above. It will be seen at once that, by the advice of
officers at a distance, totally ignorant of my views, and
incurring no responsibility for the failure of operations,
a large and efficient corps of cavalry, upon which I had
reckoned for important service in the interior, has been
intercepted without authority, and sent where it is not
needed, and where it may lose many of its horses. Had
the Mounted Riflemen been sent back to Jefferson Barracks, they could not have been more completely lost to
the present operations."

What possible confidence could Gen. Taylor repose in the military office at home, when its subordinate officers assume to control each and every
detachment of soldiers they can bring within the
immediate hearing of their orders; when they decide for themselves whether the gallant but diminutive force at Montercy shall be relieved, or suffered to be overwhelmed at the good pleasure of the
Mexicans? him, by command of Gen. Brooke, &c. he says

ed to be overwhelmed at the good pleasure of the Mexicans?

Is it too much, then, to say, as I have said hitherto, that if Gen. Tay lor has been successful against the attacking Mexicans—as successful I have no doubt he has been, and in the best contested of his many hotly contested fights—he has been successful in spite of the exertions of the Department to the contrary? To withhold necessary supplies from our own greatly inferior force, is the same as to increase the power of the Mexicans; it is equally giving "aid and comfort to the enemy."

I shall close my present notice of the conduct of the Department in this respect, by giving one more extract from this correspondence:

"While I am considered competent to exercise the chief command in the field, it is no more than reasons—

ble that subordinates, and, above all, officers not serving with the army against Mexico, abould be compelled to keep in their/proper places, and not expose to hazard, by mischievous meddlings, the success of military operations involving the reputation of the army and the

I have received from the Hon. W. W. Woodworth of Dutchess County, the speech he delivered on the last night of the session in explana-

worth of Dutchess County, the speech he delivered on the last night of the session in explanation of the change in his vote on the Wilmot Proviso. The speech is creditable to the gentleman's abilities. It is brief, concise, epigrammatic: it is manly withel, and to the purpose. It has none of the miserable hypocrisy of Cass's late effort on the same occasion, and is free free from the contemptible subterfuge which characterises Dickinson's attempt to impose on himself, or his hearers: in the mean time, it evinces more real ability than sither of the speeches of these Senators.

I give one extract as embodying more in little, than perhaps any paragraph of equal length in the speech; and, as doing perhaps more justice to the speech; and, as doing perhaps more justice to the speech; and as doing perhaps more justice to the speech; and as doing perhaps more justice to the speech; and as doing perhaps more justice to the speech; and as doing perhaps more justice to the speech; and as doing perhaps more justice to the speech; and as doing perhaps more justice to the speech; and perhaps more justice to the second afford to be magnantmous; we have done enough for glory, and can yield something for peace, I acknowledge my desire for peace; the interests of the country require peace, and humanity desmands it. It is, therefore, with the hope of consummating peace, that I vote for this peaceful messare. I voted for the Willsoor Provise, for the assertion of a principle; the principle was established by that vote, so far at least as my opinion of conduct is concerned. In voting against its second annexation to this bill. have changed no principle, but have embraced expediency. I have merely voted to concur in the amendment of the Senste, which requires the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill. The bill is the principle, the provise the incident. I am unwilling to secrifice a measure, a salutary ne

Legislature of N. Y .- The Law Reform Bill.

A Complaint that Members are Prevented from Recording Compilaint that Members are Precisions—Votes for Peters
their Votes—The Speaker's Decisions—Votes for Peters
—Balcom's Amendment—Creditors Bills—Chancellor
Walworth's Way—\$1 Costs Swelled to \$5,000—4 Simple Case Converted into \$4,307 of Fees—Chatfield on
the Judges—County Courts' Bill—Whitelesey's Views
— Judicial Districts.

Correspondence of The Tribune. ALBANY, Monday, March 29.

There are not far from three millions of people in present. the State of New-York, saying nothing of many persons out of it who are deeply interested in its welfare: all these, except about a hundred gentlemen sitting in the Assembly Chamber, and perhaps a hundred spectators, obtain their information, as to the votes and opinions of that House, chiefly from the Periodical Press and printed Legislative Records: and to abridge that information-to conceal from the million what the conduct of their representatives has been, in matters of public interest, is to take from them their most accurate means of making a right choice of their success in office.

The subject matter of every important bill is debated nd voted on, Item by item, in Committee of the Whole,

The subject matter of every important bill is debated and voted on, Item by Item, in Committee of the Whole, and when the discussion grows tedious sometimes without a quorum, that is, if no one complains. When a bill is reported to the House, it sometimes is that amendments lost in Committee of the Whole, are, by a more full attendance of members, carried, as also that mendments adopted in Committee are lost. The 39th rule provides that after the report the bill is still subject to dobate and amendment until the question to Engages is put, but it limits such action to the amendments previously decided in some seay in Committee.

To-day, the previous question was demanded on the Law Reforms bill, and supported, 42 to 38, the main question was then taken on Agerina to the report in toto, and carried. There were many amendments adopted in Committee—the vote was not taken on one of them—yet, although the question to engress was not put, it was declared that amendments offered but not adopted in Committee could not be submitted or voted on at all. Surely this is a violation of rules 23 and 39, and the whole proceeding erroneous, as preventing, it may be, the real sense of the House from being ascertained, and the people from knowing the mind of their representatives, how they acted. A. may say, 'I voted for the bill, but against such and such of its bad features, or improper Commissioners.' Why should he be hindered from showing by the record that he did so? B. may say, 'I proposed a valuable amendment, and it was lost in Committee, by one vote, only a bare quorum being present. Why should not the Ayes and Noes be allowed in the House? If this course should be sustained to morrow, I trust you will allow the Ayes and Noes to go to the country, through The Tribune. As yet, I trust it is an unintentional error, for I have seen no party bias in the Speaker leading him to give any decision except for impartial justice—but while Chancelor Walworth takes a year or two to decide one thing, Mr. Hasbrouck has to decide 50 or

By some means or other a vote was taken on leaving out Graham's name and substituting that of Peters, and By some means or other a vote was taken on leaving out Graham's name and substituting that of Peters, and the Ayes were only 18 or 19—Mesars. Woodroff, Trend well, Pratt, Pierce, McGonegal, Lakin, Adams, Aliaben, Bascom, Bell, Caw, Crosby, Finnders, Gregory, and I think Henderson, Miller and Crowley, Mr. Gould changed his vote from Peters to Graham.

Mr. Balcom pressed his Saturday's amendmeat this morning in Committee of the Whole, his object being to strike the following instruction to the Commissioners, as inserted by the Senste, out of the bill:

"And It shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to provide for the abolithm of the present Forms of actions in

"And It shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to provide for the abolition of the present Forms of actions in cases at Common Law, FOR A UNIFORM COURSE OF PROCEEDING IN ALL CASES, WHETHER OF LE-GAL OR EQUITABLE COGNIZANCE, AND FOR THE ABANDOMENT OF ANY FORM AND PROCEEDING NOT NECESSARY TO ASCERTAIN OR PRESERVE

GAL OR EQUITABLE COGNIZANCE, AND FOR THE ABANDONMENT OF ANY FORM AND PROCEEDING NOT NECESSARY TO ANCERTAIN OR PRESERVE THE RIGHTS OF THE PARTIES."

Mr. BASCOM Stoutly defended the proviso, as did Mr. Flunders and Mr. DEAN. Mr. Hadder united with Mr. BALCOM in advising its expulsion as being unconstitutional. Enough was said and proved to convince anythig but prejudice and self-interest that the existing system is very oppressive. Mr. Buscom referred to creditor's bills in Chancery, which Chancellor Walworth had ordered not to exceed 32° 3,000 words, remarking that the Declaration of Independence contained but 1,300.—A creditor's bill, as permitted by Mr. Walworth, might be legally obtained from a County Judge for a dollar fee—that is, the like relief—yet Mr. Worden told us, last 17th of August, of a house in Western New-York, who were embarrassed, and 15 or 16 of their creditors filed bills in Chancery (under Walworth's rules) merely to know what effects they had, till the costs of ascertaining what \$1 to one County Judge would have told as well, came to between \$5,000 and \$5,000, and yet this Walworth is the man whom the Senate and the anti-reformationney-section of the House have made a law reformationney-section of the House have made a law reformationney-section of the House have nade a law reformation with the can take hold of something better, than the above upholding of the harpies of the profession.

In my letter of sept. 5, 1846, I quoted Mr. Simmone's statement, as I heard it, in Convention, that day, that Chancellor Walworth had told him, within a week, that all the Court business on his hands, in arrear, he could complete in Ninzty Days—and that he was no more in arrear now than Chancellor Jones was when he left the Court. Mr. Simmons added, he saw no danger in transferring the whole of the Chan

Juages and Chancellor to simplify the Law Fractice to the People, instead of which they had, during seventeen years continued to make bed worse. Look at that case of Williams of Oneida, who quarreled with his wife, and she, desirous of a separation, took the case into Chancery, where \$4.39? were allowed by the preclous guardians of our rights, for what as Mr. Rirkland, one of the counsel to the suit, admitted, a few days and a few dollars' expense could have accomplished! Look at the \$3.000 charged at Utica for merely taking testimony in one case! Look at the \$4.000 on a very simple case, as stated by Mr. Richmond of Genessee! I think it was Mr. Worden who admitted that in Rathbun of Buffalo's case, a three million sfiair was settled with searce any costs, but that if fare Law, as it stood, had been resorted to by the profession, all would have been swallowed up in costs! So, too, Ex-Speaker Chatfield of Otsego, last August, remarked in Convention, that ever since 1777 the Supreme and Chancery Courts had continually had it in their power to remedy the abuses and delays and costs of practice, but that they had not taken the first step yet, and they would not; that so long as the two systems were continued separate, the Judges on the Bench would be found encouraging and perpetuating the evils so long complained of.

It was also asserted to-day that Mr. Balcom's County Courts bill keeps up carefully the old and troublesome forms, the old abuses and costly legal machinery, giving original jurisdiction where the Constitution forbids it. I have sent you a copy of the bill. Chancellor Whittlesey's views were given from his recent address, and shown to be opposed to those of Messra, Balcom and Halley, as were the opinions of the 50 memorialists of legal eminence from your City.

The debate was extended to three in the afternoon, and was a repetion of what I had heard so often in the Convention—abuses exposed in all their enormity, and defended by some as if plunder were the underpinning of American freedom, and British

One change was made in the out, "A? showing the Governor to fill vacancies in both commissions. Another was proposed to exchange A. Loomis for H. Denlo, but this was negatived.

The Committee on a division of Judicial Districts, reported a non-agreement with the Senate's Committee. One would think it would not be difficult to divide the State into eight convenient Districts, if gentlemen would only for one or two hours endeavor to forget party aggrandizement. We are indebted to Livingston & Wells

for Albany papers of yesterday morning in savance of the mail delivery. Capt. Merrick, (son of the ex-Senator) left Baltimore last week with his new company of Dragoons, numbering ninety, for Pittaburgh, en route for the seat of war. Capt Howard's company of Voltigeurs, numbering one hundred and two, left yesterday, and Capt Bowie's will leave when he can procure a full comple-

CITY ITEMS. UTTER WRETCHEDNESS .- The gay, the fortunate, the happy in this great City do not know what misery and despair are shut in by the same horizon as their own light heartedness, possibly are wrestling with the last pangs of Nature in the very next street, within the echo of their own voices. One of these tragedies has just been going on in the cellar of No. 78 James-st. The floor is damp from the recent rains, having recently been inundated. This cellar is occupied by an Irish family which has been three weeks in the country. There are, or were, seven of them, the parents and five children. The mother is dead, from the wet and from hunger. Yesterday her corpse was lying, uncared for, in its rags on some wet straw seattered upon the floor in one corner, while the father and children were sick and moaning with hunger,—all near the center of this great metropolis! Two of the children were near dying; in their abode, no fire, no feed, no table, no shroud or coffin for their dead, no friends to console

Ald. Punsua, as we understand, first explored this pit of wretchedness and filth day before yesterday, and re ported the facts at the Alms-House where the case was recorded among hundreds of similar ones waiting for relief. Last night, after the death of the woman, a hedrecorded stands attending attending attending and the death of the woman, a bed.

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I ast night, after the death of the woman, and they found concentrated the several requisites of their woll, and they found concentrated the several requisites of their woll, and they found concentrated the several requisites of their woll, and they found concentrated the several requisites of their woll, and they found concentrat half living children to see that they had known the utmost degree of human suffering.

Is it possible to behold facts like these and not feel im-

pelled by every sentiment of religion and humanity to ask. Can they not be PREVENTED

OPERA.-This is the closing night of the present season, which is quite fitly to end with Lucia its most saful production. This announcement will no

Explanation -- Com. DeKay has published an other card, to the effect that it having been informally ounced that Great Britain had determined to become participators in all the charities of this country, by paying freight on the articles forwarded; that the Macedo nian, as a mere carrier of those charities, could not vio-

FIRE.-A fire occurred at half past 7 o'clock last evening, in the house of Mr. J. G. Fleet, 80 Madison-st. It was caused by a bed in the second story accidentally taking fire. Damage trifling.

INFORMATION FOR TRAVELERS .- Those who bave occasion to sojourn at Richmond, Va. either for business, or to view the immense manufacturing capabilities, and splendid scenery around the City of "Seven Hills "-may rest assured of superior accommodations at the CITY HOTEL. This new and commodious establishment is under the charge of Doctor John Mines and his amiable family; and the fare and altendance in it, are all that the most fastidious could desire. Persons traveling with their families, especially, will not fail, on trial, to appreciate the value of this intimation, given without any personal interest, and without the knowle

LIPPINCOTT'S INESTAND .- The latest pattern of an Inkstand we have seen is that patented by Lippincott & Co. Philadelphia. It is a dark, heavy vessel of iron and glass, which may be tipped over and thrown about without spilling a drop of the fluid, though full, and which yet (unlike a Sub-Treasurer) gives up the last drop readily, upon the gentlest solicitation. It is valuable as a protection against dust, &c. Rich & Loutrel sell them.

MORTALITY AMONG SEAMEN.-The Courier & Enquirer states on the authority of a sermon by Dr. VINTON that, from tables accurately and carefully compiled, it is ascertained that eleven-sixteenths of those who follow the sea die by shipwreck. The average deaths annually among this much neglected class is eighteen thousand, and in one Winter alone twenty-five hundred perished by shipwreck on the coast of New-

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS-Tuesday.-Several petitions for correction of tax, among them one from the Controller of Trinity Church, were received and re-

The Committee reported in favor of correcting tax to Contributionship Ins. Co. Reformed Dutch Church in Franklin-st, and various individuals named; and adverse to those of Messra, Gibbons, Evans, Butterfield, Brun dage, Chegary, Huddart and Cutter. Adopted.

A letter was read from the Secretary of State, asking if the Board had Districted the City into Assumbly Districts, in accordance with the Constitution. Ordered to be filed.

[Nothing was said by the Committee as to the ques tion of Districting.]
A motion was made to adjourn to next Tuesday, which was opposed by Ald. Livingston, there being so little to

do. The motion to adjourn to next week prevailed. WRECK OF THE BRIG VOLTAIRE .- A passenger

on board this vessel communicates the following particulars of its loss :

on operatins vessel commanicates the total and particulars of its loss.

The brig left Mobile the 12th instant, loaded with cotton, bound to New-York. After a good run of 14 days, as we neared Sandy Hook we began to experience violent gusts with a heavy sea. On Friday, the 25th, toward sunset the weather assumed a more threatening aspect than ever. At 6 o'clock it blew furiously, with so thick a fog that the captain deemed it imprudent to run, and hauled off under short sail by the wind. We had obtained no observation this day on account of the extremely thick weather, but judged Sandy Hook to le about W. N. W. 10 miles distant. We were, however, lamentably deceived. A little past midnight we heard the roar of the breakers on our ice. It was blowing a furious gale and all our sails being gone and in fragments, the destruction of the vessel and crow appeared inevitable. She was as helpless as a child. Not a moment was to be lost. The captain immediately ordered the masts to be cut away and to let go the anchors. The commands were promptly obeyed. In tive minutes both anchors were let go and both masts fell dered the masts to be cut away and to let go the anchors. The commands were promptly obeyed. In five minutes both anchors were let go and both masts fell by the board. All human efforts were fruitless: in less than half an hour she struck. All thoughts of saving the ship were now abandoned and the captain thought only of saving the lives of the crew and passengers.—The surf kept constantly breaking over us, threatening to sweep everything from the deck; but by the Providence of God the vessel withstood both winds and waves. All hands stuck to the ship determined to hang to her to the last extremity. They are safe. The vessel lies high and dry about 5 miles west of Fire Island Light House. She will probably be a total loss. She may be House. She will probably be a total loss. She may be got off, but it is doubtful. Our correspondent speaks in high terms of the hospi-

ality with which the shipwrecked passengers have been

terday to held an inquest on board the ship Bavaria, lying at pier No. 13 East River, on the body of William Tyrner, a native of England, about 60 years old, who had taken his passage in the afore-mentioned vessel for Liverpool, and died suddenly soon after taking his passage on board. Verdict, death by exhaustion and previous disease.

DEATH BY INTEMPERANCE AND EXPOSURE.-The Coroner held an inquest also at No. 25 Pell-st. upon the body of a colored man, aged about 35 years, who was found in an unoccupied basement at the corner of Pell and Doyer sts. where it is supposed he had been lying for several weeks. Verdict, death by intemperance and

DIED IN THE STREET.-An unknown man was yesterday afternoon taken suddenly ill while passing through Pearl-st. between Elm and Broadway and fell upon the sidewalk. He was taken up by some citizens and carried to the Sixth Ward Station-house, when he was found to be dead.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS. ARTESIAN WELLS .- The experiment of Artesian Wells is to be at or near the corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts.; \$1,000 have been appropriated for the

purpose by the Common Council. BUFFALO CREEK.—The Express says the ice moved out of Buffalo Creek on Fridey, and that it is low in navigable order. Western Virginia-Immigration, &c. nce of The Tribu GILHER (late Lewis) Co. Court House, Va. 18th March, 1847.

DEAR SIR: Almost a year has rolled away since wrote to you of this Western Virginia. I have ace then spent much of my time in reconnoiering several of its Counties-more and more am I surprised at the oversight of our agricultur ist, manufacturers, capitalist, &c. &c. in not bending their exertions to the acquirement of this region of country ; for truly, there is no State in the Union possesses a more diversified, rich and genial soil, mild, salubrious and equable climate, well watered and wooded throughout, mines of Coals, watered and wooded throughout, mines of Coais, Iron, Lead, Copper, Gypaum, Lime, Salt, &c. than this of Western Virginis. Certain indications, however, evince that this region of country is now to be very greatly and rapidly improved by an influx of population, for I encountered in my journey the recent settlements of Poles, English. Scotch, Welsh, &c. and very many from our Northern States, all of whom assured me that they were but the pioneers of large bands on their way to the immediate settlement of this region. Some of those mediate settlement of this region. Some of those pioneers informed me that for themselves and friends, they had first traversed the States of Illi-

in pars, but numerous, emigrams and to the winding way to this region.

I have read, heard and seen much of the Mineral resources of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, &c. teat in my opinion Western Virginia, combining as it does all the minerals of our Union, far exceeds all our other States; the whole extent of this regions of courts, from the Kennsylvania the Pennsylvania and the Pe gion of country, from the Kentucky to the Pennsyl vania line, being 250 miles, and from the Alleghany Mountains to the Ohio River, 130 miles, is one vast successful production. This announcement will no doubt be enough to fill the house. Lucia enjoys several advantages in the general estimation over the other pleces which have been brought forward. In the first place its plot is more truly dramatic, in the first that more truly dramatic, in the second place it has more beautiful melodies, and thirdly, having been originally written for a tenor, it brings into full play the rich voice of Benedetti. But at any rate to night will afford the last opportunity of hearing it, at heast for the present.

Speaking of the Opera, we will remind our readers once more of the Sacred Concert of the Company at the Tabernacle next Saturday evening. Those lovers of Italian music whom the services of Holy Week have prevented from attending the Opera will, we presume, all be present on that occasion.

Explanation.—Com DeKay has published ancontroller. Barthouse, and some to band. It was given in course of the debate on the Dansville Bank at the request of Chairman of the Bank Committee:

"It cannot be supposed that the Legislature intended to reserve this authority over corporations which are acted upon individually, and every feature of which is directly sanctioned by them, and at the same time to authorize the erection of an indefinite number of corporations with like or greater power, the location, duration and capital of which are not directly submitted to hegislative approbation, but which shall yet be free from legislative control or modification.

"It is possible, that in associating under the General Banking Law, individuals may make agreements among themselves, verbal or otherwise, which are unknown to the public, in which the public have no interest, which are forbidden by no law, and require no great from Government to give them validity; that these should not properly be considered a part of the chairer of such incorporations, or subject to legislative modification. ern Virginia can supply the world for 300 years. I noticed several parcels of almost pure Copper Ore, dug from near the surface of the Earth. Lime is abundant. Europe, it would appear, is about pouring he

hosts upon our shores. To their agriculturists I would say, Come, join the Farmers of this Westnian, as a mere carrier of those charities, could not violate the regulations of Great Britain on extering her
ports: that the freight would amount to more than the
expenses of the ship, perhaps double, and, deducting ex
penses, the overplus would be returned to the shippers
under the certificate that it should be used as a second
charity.

We believe that the payment of freight on articles sent
from this country to the relief of the Irish has not been
made a part of the British Custem-House regulations, and
presume the Macedonian can get in without receiving
such payment and run no risk of seizure for smuggling
We suggest that this would be in every way a more cred,
itable procedure. What will be the use of bringing the
money over here only to send it back again:

Fire.—A fire occurred at half past 7 o'clock last

Fire.—A fire occurred at half past 7 o'clock last

Extensive as Western Virginia is, almost every part, from the case with which access to markets can be had, is calculated to become highly agricultural, &c. Our Legislature having been munificient in her donations of Railroads, Canals, Turnpikes, &c. &c. must draw hitherward innumerable capitalists and artisans, all necessarily tending to develop and enrich the Agriculturer, Manufacturer, &c. &c. Our taxes are, I believe, lower than those of any other State in the Union, being but 10 turer, &c. &c. Our taxes are, I believe, lower than
those of any other State in the Union, being but 10
cents on every \$100 value of improved farms—our
forests of timber are now turning to account, in
Ship-building, Bark (Quercitron, &c.) Staves, Rafting, &c. &c.—The price of emigrant passage to our
landings from New-York is \$7 50.

It a source of great satisfaction to know, that
within these last few years, these lands of Western
Virginia have been are continuing to be greatly

It a source of great satisfaction to know, that within these lastfew years, these lands of Western Virginia have been are continuing to be greatly sought after, the numerous strangers that I constantly meet throughout our country, seeking locations, combined with the various letters that I receive, go strongly to shew that there will be a flood of immigration pouring into this Western Virginia, throughout this year. When once it commences, I am confident of its continuance; for our soil is good and productive, our climate healthy and free from sickness, our lands, all things combined, cheaper than in any other State in the Union, and our means of access immediate with every portion of the Union at all seasons of the year.

Deeming that your wonted good feeling in the interests and welfare of human family may elicit your acceptance of this epistle, and hoping that it may be the means of deciding some of those seeking a home among our labyrinth of States.

I remain, truly, yours, &c.

THOMAS BENNETT.

are forbidden by no law, and require no great from Government to give them validity; that these should not properly be considered a part of the charter of such incorporations, or subject to legislative modification.—It is difficult to conceive that the Legislature should desire to interfere with such arrangements between individuals, and it is impossible to express any intelligent opinion on the extent of the power of the Legislature over them, until such a case is presented, farther than to say that the mere private and independent agreement of the individuals alone, as to their relative rights, cannot be interfered with by the Legislature. But the corporate stributes of these associations, their name, place of business, amount of capital, and limited liability, succession and duration, and above all their corporate banking franchises are derived from legislative grant and cannot exist without it. These are their material and substantial powers, and over these the Attorney General entertains no doubts that the Legislature has reserved entire centrol under the 8th section before referred to, which provides that the charter of every corporation that shall hereafter be granted by the Legislature shall be subject to alteration, suspension and repeal in the discretion of the Legislature.

"But individuals who avail themselves simply of the privileges conferred by the general banking act, stand on a different footlag; as to them the act operates merely, it is believed, as a repeal of the restraining law. The act of 1837, Chapt 20, repealed so much of the restraining law as problited persons not incorporated, from keeping offices for the jurpose of receiving deposits, or discounting notes or bills; the general banking act extends this repeal, so far as to allow individuals, complying with its provisions, to make and issue promissory notes to circulate as money. When a single individual issues notes in conformity with the latter act, there is no provision made for making and filling a certificate, no association succe

A late number of the N. O. Picavi fered to a letter from Senta Anna in which he alleges that a number of Mexicans had been murdered by our soldiery, and that some others had been taken prisoners. Very likely Santa Anna's letter and the following extracts of letters published in the Louisville Journal refer to the same matters: CITADEL, MONTEREY, Feb. 14, 1847.

I have just heard of a brilliant exploit, of which I hasten to give you the news. A few days ago, 90 of the Arkansas mounted men encountered and vanquished 200 of the enemy's cavalry, of whom they killed 16 and took 30 prisoners, having only 2 of their own wounded.

CITADEL, MONTEREY, Feb. 15, 1547.

The Arkansas cavalry have had a man assassinated by the Mexicans. They went to a rancho, and finding the clothes of the man upon a Mexican, commenced on him, and, before they got through, killed, it is said. 27 of them.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TROY .- On Friday night DEFFRUCTIVE FIRE AT TROY.—On Friday night the machine shop of the Empire foundry, owned by Messrs. Atwood & Co., was destroyed by fire. It was occupied by Mr. Gilbert, for the manufacturing of machinery for railway cars, and by Messrs. Root & Rogers machinists. The Troy Whig gives the following particulars of the lees and insurance: Atwood, Cole& Crane, \$8,000 ioss, \$5,000 insurance; J. D. Green, \$2,000 loss, no insurance; J. Gilbert, \$2,000 loss, \$1,500 insurance; J. F. Rogers, loss small, no insurance; K. Root, \$2000 loss. \$1,000.

Court Calendar .... THIS DAY. COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 63, 39, 57, 148, 71, 73, 41, 3, 5, 297, 45, 49, 51, 55, 35, 1, 15, 25, 120. Part 2—Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 224.

CIRCUIT COURT.—This is the last day of filing issues for the April term.

Supraion Court.—This Court also commences its April term on Monday.

Law Courts.

April term on Monday.

Law Courts.

U. S. Distract Court.—The April term will commonce on Monday next before Judge Nelson. The Jury Calendar will be taken up first. Notes of Issue must be filed on or before Thursday.

Court of Common Pleas—Before Judge Ingraham.—Edward Murray vs. James McDonell, William Waln Drinker and Ephraim Snee.—Mr. Murray keeps a grocery store corner of Walker and Elizabeth sts. McDonell is a young man who was employed as his clerk, and who was arrested on a charge of purloining at different times from Mr. M. \$137, which were found in his trunk, some of which had been marked and could be identified by Mr. Murray. Mr. Donell plead guilty of pitit larcery as related to a small amount, and was sent for three months to the Panitentiary. Mr. Murray obtained an order from the Special Sessions, on the Police magistrate for the \$137, but Justice Drinker and Mr. Snow, the Clerk, refused to give it up, on the ground that Mr. McGay, the counsel of McDonell had directed them not to do so. He brought an action of replevin, and the present suit is to test the question.

For defence it was contended that as \$3\frac{1}{2}\$ were all that had been acknowledged or identified, that is all that Mr. Murray had a right to. Mr. Donell, on the money being found in his trunk, said that he had taken it from his father, in Ireland. It was, however, shown that some time previous Mr. Murray had to furnish \$12 to pay for a cost, Mr. D. having but \$6 at the time himself. The Court charged that it was a question for the jury whether Mr. Murray owned the whole or not. Verdict for plaintiff \$137, the amount claimed.—Fron pitf, Mr. T. S. Henry and Mr. N. B. Blunt; for deft Mr. McGay.

Robert L. Crooke et al. vs. John McIntyre et als.—An action on a promissory note drawn by Mr. McIntyre and endorsed over by Haskell & Earl to the firm of Crooke & Fowks. Defence that Mr. Haskell was not a partners, and that part, but it having been proved that Messrs. Haskell & Earl had transacted business together as partners, and that four p

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Before Com'r D. L. Gardiner.—Francis Gardiner, mate of the bark Falmouth, was examined on a charge of cruel and unusual punishment toward Martin Peters, one of the men, by lowering a rope into the hold, by the Captain's orders, causing it to catch the seaman's neck (with whom the Captain was in altercation) and hauling upon it so as nearly to strangle the man and cause him to turn black in the face. There was but slight avidence of any agency of the mate in the matter, and he was discharged.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS. For sales of Stocks, be see Fourth Page.

TUESDAY, P. M. There was no marked change in Stocks to-day,

set is no contract at all, and may be broken at the pleas-

ure of the Legislature, although the banks have done

nothing whatever in violation of the terms of the act under which they came into existence. A positive

grant of certain powers is assumed to be merely the

suspension of certain prohibitions, and upon this as-

powers may be withdrawn without infringing that sec-

s decision is in the very face of reason and logic. The

additional stipulations and is is a direct and soleme con-

tract between the State and the banker. Yet the Attorney General decides that it is no contract, and that a repeal of the Free Banking Law may have retrospective

action and shut up without ceremony the institutions established under it and conducted with strict regard to

its requirements under the close supervision of the Controller. Barnburning and Loco-Focolsm could scarcely go farther than this. We give below what of

The State Bank at Newark, N. J. has declared

a semi-annual dividend of 34 per cent. payable on the

At Boston money is comparatively easy, the

business paper can be negotiated in the street at 7 and i

P cent. Next Monday the Boston banks will disburse

way share market closed on Saturday at the following

Bicknell's Reporter says: The Philadelphia

Money Merket is somewhat easier. The out-door rates

for good paper may be quoted at from 6 to 71 2 cent.

asme size, \$350.

By Halliday & Muller—Lot of ground on north side Glatat, extending from Third to Fourth avenues, together with lot on south side Slatat, same dimensions, \$6,400; house and lot corner Houston and Laurens st. 25x

The above property sold subject to a right of dower

Markets-Carefully reported for The Tribune.

ASHES—There was a sale of 75 bbls Pots at 4 874.

carls are 6 25 with moderate sales.

COTTON—The sales to day have been about 1,33

COTTON—The sales to day have been about 1,350 bales at full prices, chiefly to manufacturers,
FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for Flour is considerable and prices are firm. The stock is now very much reduced. The firmness of receivers prevents many operations to arrive, but the demand is considerable. On the spot some 1,000 to 1,500 bbls sold at 7:27 181 for Michigan and Genesee. To arrive, on opening of river, 1,000 bbls, sold at 7:06 for Michigan and 7:129 for Genesee. To arrive in May the asking rate is 6:25 in June, 5:75. A sale of 1,500 bbls New-Orleans round hoop was made adout at 6:874 to the trade. The de-

in June, 5-75. A sale of 1,500 bbis New-Orieans round hoop was made afloat at 6-875 to the trade. The demand for Southern continues to be large, the difference in price between that and Western inducing shippers to give it the preference. There have been sales of 6,000 bbis Philadelphia, Alexandria, Baltimore and George town at 6-4426-50. The sales were mostly of Philadelphia, Industrian the been sales are mostly of Philadelphia.

over half a million of dollars in dividends.

| way share market closed on Saturday at quotations: Offered | Lowell Railroad, par \$500 | .580 | Nashua do do 100 | .128 | Concord do do 50 | .684 | Fitchburg do do 100 | .123 | Worcester do do 100 | .154 | Western do do 100 | .101 | Maine do do 100 | .1024 | Eastern do do 100 | .1027 | Eastern do do 100 | .107 | Portiand do do 100 | .107 | Old Colony do do 100 | .984 | Bicknell's Reporter says: The

1st of April.

narket.

HAY-Sales 500 bales Hay at 45 256jc. The recof about 1,500 bales by the River has depressed and the business was moderate. The movement in Morris continues, and prices were higher. There is a more active inquiry for bills and some leading drawers saked 44. The range for first-class bills was 44704. The operations for the imports of specie have taken nearly all the cheap bills from the

market.

Oil.—We hear of nothing doing in Whale. The impales of English Linseed to arrive, before alinded to reported to reach 30,000 gallons and to have been at about 71c. We understand that 180,000 gallons on the way here. American is steady at 80c with he demand. Dutch is offered at 75, to arrive.

SEED—Clover is dull, the demand for sowing being small. A sale of 100 bbls new Ohlo was made below to Timothy is quiet at \$18 for fair. In Freights there is less doing and the market has a tendency downward. Some engagements are reported made at lower figures. To Liverpool some en-

HOPS—There is no export demand and the many a dull at 8; 29; for first sort Western. agements were made at 7s and 24d. For Answerp \$1

WHISKY—There are few or no bble on the market the state of the same of the sam

deo sold at 13

COPPER—Some days since a sale of 10,000 ha. was paid for Flour and 40d for Grain.

Two or three packets have arrived within two

COFFER—Some days since a sale of 10,000 ha six was made at 184c 4 h.

RICE—The market is quiet and the stock heavy. The range is 3.50 for inferior, 4.25 for fair to 4.75 for principles of the control o bays bringing more or less specie. The American Eagle from London has £105,500, and the Argo from Harre 650,000 francs. The Silvie de Grasse has also a considerable amount, The receipts in the aggregate are probably \$700,000. Previously the receipts this month had been \$485,560, making a total this month of about a million two hundred thousand dollars.

A most remarkable opinion has been delivered by Mr. Attorney General Van Buren on a subject of the deepest importance to the banking interest of this State. In the opinion of this Solon a solemn contract made by this State with those engaged in banking under the free

THE CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.—Ye was among other intelligent to a friend for the following among other intelligent from Valparaiso, to January 27. Shipe Loo Choo, Sant and Susan Drew. Patnam from New York with put of the control of the following regiment, arrived at Valparaiso, the following regiment. and Susan Drew. Fulnam, from New York, with part of the California regiment, arrived at Valparatio, the former on the 18th, 50 days from Rio Janeiro the latter at the 19th, in 51 days from R. J. and both sailed en a 23d for California. U. S. sloop-of-war Preble, 57 day from Rio Janeiro, did not arrive until January 26, the days after the Loo Choo and Susan Drew had sailed the ship Thos. Perkins, Arthur, with another portion at the regiment, which left Rio in company with the other was not reported to have touched, nor do we know it was not reported to have touched, nor do we know it was not reported to have touched, and do we know it was not reported to have touched. Boston Adventiser amed basis the Attorney General comes quietly to the decision that at the pleasure of the Legislature the ion of the Constitution which prohibits State Legislatures from impairing the obligations of contracts. Such

THE CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.-We are inde-

was so intended. [Boston Advartise:
OPENING OF THE WELLAND CANAL—We at
derstand, says the Buffalo Express, that the Welland or
nal is in a state of readiness for the water, which will
let in on the let or 2d proximp, and by another was
after that, to be in working c-der. Free Banking Act stipulates that upon certain conditions, the deposit of securities, payment of all expenses, &c. &c. banks may be established, and the Controller shall furnish to them notes for circulation. This is not simply a repeal of the restraining law, for its contains

MARRIED:

On Thursday, the 18th lust, by the Rev. M. D. Jacobus, Prof. JOSEPH BAINERIDGE JONES to Min S ANNA ROOPIE, daughter of David Roopie, Esq. 81 at the City of Brooklyn, L. I.
O. N. paper please copy. DIED:

On Monday evening. 20th, inst. Miss ELIZABETS CLARK, aged 23 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are avited to attend her funeral this (Wednesday) afterson at 4 o'clock, P. M. from the late residence of her bruths in law Washington Foat, 100 Varick at.

On Tuesday morning, SARAH FULTON, widow a the 68th year of her sage.

Her friends and those of John Adams and her broths Thomas Suffern, are respectfully invited to attend be funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock from Dr. Hutter church, Washington-square.

On Monday 20th inst. Mrs. SARAH CURTIS, relied a Robert Curtis, in the 76th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her sons William H ast George A. Curtis, and of her sons-in-law Peter Anderson, Philetus H. Holt and Henry Mixer, are invited to attend her funeral from the house of the latter, it North-Moore-st. this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Fuzesi service will be performed at Christ church, Anthays, whence the remains will be taken to Greenwood Genery.

On the 30th inst. Mrs. EDMUND MAHANY is the distable of the lattery.

on the 30th inst. Mr. EDMUND MAHANY, in the sa On the 30th inst. Mr. EDMUND MAHANY, in the 6th year of his age, a native of the City of Cork, Ireland and for the last thirty years a resident of this City. His friends and acquaintances and those of his family in general, are respectfully invited to attend the function of the first promise residence, 98 Oliver-st. on Thursday: April; at bail-past 3 o'clock P. M. Suddendy on the 30th inst. NICHOLAS ROWE, is the 53d year of his age, of the County of Wexford, Ireland long a resident of this City.

His friends and those of his sons William and Nethlas, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the house of his son. 75 Malberry-st. this day (Wedney day) at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

Subscriptions received to the Weekly Tribus TUESDAY, March 30, do ... 1 Buckaport, do ... 2 Pendleton, Ind... 1 Mongoquinong, do ... 1 Clay, do ... 1 Clay, do ... 1 Columbus, Pa... 1 North Andover, Mass 1 Ware, do ... 1 Ware, do Subscriptions received to The Daily Tribu

Princeton, N. J...... 118augerties, N. Y.... Subscriptions received to The Semi-Weekly

Subscriptions received to The New-Yorket.

Grand performances, consisting of the besum Moving Diorama and Panorama of the Funeral of Napleon, together with a languable and comic Melangs is Great Western, Miss Wheeler and others; as also the Ethiopian Minstrels in a choice selection of their Sees and Dueta; will be given at the Museum this sweing, sil and 7½ o'clock. The Orang Outang can be seen all these

Business Notices.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, style for Spring, 1847, will roduced on Wednesday, March 3. by LEARY & CO. Hatters, Astor House, Broadway. Circulars descriptive of our style will be forwards by addressing us post-paid.

his patrons and the public with his elegant Spring Em

SCHOOL FOR BOYS -- A gentleman is desire distance in the country, where the comforts of a hom may be realized, and no pains spared to render th comfortable and happy at the low price of \$100 per a num, for boarding, washing and tuition. Pupils are as required to furnish anything, only for their own imm diate use. Reference given and required. Address I. S. Tribune Office, which will meet with attention.

DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS-\$1 25 ONLY-1 Savage, 92 Fulton-st is selling the same Gold Pess in \$1 25 sold elsewhere for \$1 50. A good magnifest Pen sold for \$2, which is the best and cheapest in the

Evening Class No. 2 in Double Entry Book in

SANDS'S SARSAFARILLA.-The blood contains the ments of the whole animal istructure; fesh and miglands, muscles, tendons, the nails, the hair, and eres cones themselves are all sustained by the blood. We bones themselves are all sustained by the spoorise then may it be called the stream of life. In proportion the purity, will be that of the substances into which is continually changing. Corrupt blood instead of product health, is likely enough to develop sores and uler-When these appear, whether in the specific forms of st fuls, abscess, &c, or of the ordinary types, there is so torgent, it is believed, that will so rapidly neutralise a virus in the blood whence they spring as this page ation. Natural action of the excetory organs, reason appetite, recruited strongth, and a clear skin, are the suits secured to the splicted from the use of this medical as the uniform testimony of a multitude of attested &

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. h. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. come william-st. 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, ser York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout United States. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$1. DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.-This b

chemical extract of Wild Cherry and Tar. Every knows that Wild Cherry possesses important medica properties; and tar water has always been administeral consumption, and lung affections generally, by our da and asfest physicians. Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and pul-

into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and so have been found no doubt very usoful, but of all that he yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and who have witnessed its effects, that none has proved successful as this. For unthus, shortness of breath, similar affections, it may be proncunced a positive curl It has cured asthma in many cases of ten and twenty pe standing, after physicians had declared the case beyon

caused by cold climates.
" Nature is but the name for an effec

Whose cause is God."
Let us not neglect her plainest dictates.

Let us not neglect her plainest discases.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wraph
For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Drugglats, 160 Falson
corner of William, agents for this city; also, at 273 Brow
way, and 77 East Broadway, and by Drugglats genuinerities. out the United States. Beware of

GOURAUD'S TRALIAN MEDICATED SOAP for the Po GORAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP INC.

HOUSE of all aim diseases, blotches and discoloration flourand's Poudre Subtite for oradicating SUP Buf HAIR. Gourand's lity white, fluid rouge, he. at of Walk at lat Store FROM Broadway, Agency for Batchder's stantaneous Liquid Hair Dye, Dalley's Magned Pais stantaneous Liquid Hair Dye, Dalley's Magned Pais reactor, Wysth's Cream of Little, Beals' Hair Research Posseds for the hair, black, by som and fair. Remember 1988 of the hair, black, by som and fair. Remember 1988 of the hair, black, by som and fair.

bbls Philadelphia, Alexandria, Baltimore and Georgetown at 6 4426 50. The sales were mostly of Philadelphia. In Meal there has been a fair request, and we note
sales 4 000 or 5,000 bbls Jersey at 4 7524 814; 1,000 do
Baltimore at 4 75; 1,000 do Brandywine at 4 874; and 100
hhds do at \$22. A sale of 800 bbls extra Rye Flour was
made at 4 75, and 200 do common at 4 624; Sales Ship
Stuffs at 124/2014 cts. Bag Meal 1 25/201 50 per cwt.
The following are the receipts of Flour at Boston for the
week ending Saturday, March 27; Boston and Western
Railroad (Western) 2,535 bbls; per vessel (Southern)
6,482 do; total, 9,017 bbls.

GRAIN—The supplies of Wheat are moderate and
prices steady. We note sales 4,000 bush Pennsylvania
red Wheat at 140c to arrive; 1,000 do Jersey red at 140
and 1,000 do Virginia at 135 for milling. A small sale of
Rye was made at 90c. For Corn there was a good inquiry and the sales to a considerable extent, although
the quantity offering on the spot was less than for some
days past. The sales reach 100,000 bush including a lot
of 30,000 bush Western, to arrive, on private terms; 10,
000 do in July, 70 cts; 6,000 do early in May, at 87‡;
5,000 do opening of river, at 95, 10,000 bush mixed
Southern at about 85, 1,000 do White 86; 10,000 do
Northern in store at 94; 4,500 do in the silp at 93, and
25,000 do Southern and Northern Yellow, part to arrive
on private terms and part at 93/906 cts. Barley is nominally 70c to arrive. Oats are firm at 39 for Southern, 41
343 for Jersey, 44245 for River. Large demand for
River at 43 to arrive. This balsam is made from materials which Nature

Rusiners of all kinds is very active. Immense quantiing, at Winterton's, 281 Broadway, is the last Five Do ties of produce are striving from the West. The trans lar Class for the season. Those, therefore, who won portation lines are acting with the greatest possible enjoin this class must apply immediately. m25 3:Tk3 The Cashier of the Bank of Delaware County A complete restoration in the most deploral gives notice that " that institution will not hereafter recases of liver complaint have followed the persentause of Beekman's Syrup and Pills, prepared and sold deem or receive, in any way, the relief notes issued by her, the State having assumed the whole liability of 491 Cortland-st. N. Y. these notes."

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

By A. J. Bleecker.—Three story brick house and lot 132 Broome-st. 25:27, \$6,600; 3 story brick house and lot 393 Stanton-st. 20:x70, \$4,300; 1 lot on 30th-st. near Eighth-avenue, 20 by half the block, \$975; 1 lot on 31st-st. rear of above, same size, \$900; 1 lot corner Sixth-avenue and 49th-st. 25.4x103, \$400; 1 do. adjoining on Sixth-avenue, same size, \$355; 1 lot do. do. do. \$350; 1 lot corner Sixth-avenue and 49th-st. 25.4x100, \$400; 2 lots corner Sixth-avenue, adjoining, seme size, \$350 each, \$700; 1 lot on Sixth-avenue, near 49th-st. same size, \$350. Boarding with private family. Apply at 30 McDe